

# THE TIMES.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845.

## MAIL FAILURE.

The Eastern Mail due here on Thursday failed to arrive. The stage passed through in good time, but we hear of no good reason why the mail should have failed. Rumor fixes the blame on the Postmaster at Fulton, and if half be true we hear, he ought to be removed, forthwith. The same cause has been assigned for one or two previous failures, and we learn that frequent failures and miscarriages take place in the Boonville mail, and the Postmaster at Fulton is pointed to as the cause. Where there is "so much smoke, there must be some fire," and it is due the public, that they should know where the fault lies.

Will not our friends of the Fulton Telegraph inquire into this matter? If the fault is at your office, blow the Postmaster up—if not, set him right before the public.

We learn by the way of the river that there is no news from Mexico or England, later than published in our last.

The "Democrat" is like the "Irishman's flea"—there is no getting your finger on it. It moves from one subterfuge to another with astonishing rapidity. Instead of sticking to the points at issue, and defending its party, it is quibbling about matters insignificant in themselves and foreign to the matter at issue. Half of its last article is taken up to show that instead of trimming our charges against the democratic party of their "heads," as stated in our last, that the qualification was appended to the "tail" of one of them—and consequently, we accuse it wrongfully! Is not such quibbling beneath the dignity of a respectable journal? None but the most abject party slave, in the utmost extremity, would resort to such means.

It has been anxious for some time to shuffle round and force us into its position, and now says it will call upon us to prove our charges against the democratic party, when it well knows (if it knows any thing—which we think will admit of an argument) that we have always accompanied those charges with the acts of the party upon which they were founded—and it was guilty of the low trick of separating those acts from the charges, and giving the latter to its readers thus mangled, thereby creating the impression that we were preferring charges without proof to sustain them. We will save the trouble of calling on us, and will show its party, by their acts, to be devoid of honesty, and leave the people to decide whether they merit confidence in so important a matter as the one under consideration. Will it come to the defence of its party or not?

## THE JUDICIARY.

At a meeting of the democracy of Cooper county, held in Boonville, on the 17th instant, the following resolutions were adopted. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion on the subject of the Judiciary, but we are glad to see that it is not, as yet, assuming a party character.—But we may here remark, that it seems a little strange for those who profess to be Jeffersonian Democrats to distrust the source of all power—the people. It has ever been the cry of the democratic party against the whigs that they doubted the capacity of the people to manage their own affairs, and we must confess we were no little astonished when we read of the democracy of Cooper assembling together, and publicly publishing to the world, that they believed the people incompetent to select their own officers! The resolutions are as follows, and the only ones passed by the meeting involving any principle—the great object for which the Convention was called, the Equalization of Representation, not having been mentioned:

**Resolved,** That we are opposed to the election of our Supreme and Circuit Judges by the people.

**Resolved,** That we are in favor of so amending our State Constitution that the Judges of our Circuit and Supreme Courts may be hereafter elected in joint meeting of the two houses of the General Assembly—the circuit Judges for a term not exceeding eight years, and the judges of the Supreme Court for a term not exceeding twelve years.

**A SINGULAR COMBINATION.**—A Washington correspondent says—

Messrs. Blair and Rives have purchased a lot near the United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania Avenue, for \$10,500, upon which they purpose erecting a large banking house; one of the upper stories to be appropriated to democratic meetings after the fashion of Tammany Hall. The work, we understand, is to be commenced forthwith.

Here we have the ex-leaders of modern bank-baiting-democracy, associated with money brokers—opening a swindling shop on the money they have made opposing banks and bankers. "Every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

## OREGON, HO!

The editor of the Independence Exposition accompanied the Oregon Emigrants to the general rendezvous, on the prairies, and from the Camp, writes as follows:

EMIGRANTS CAMP, Kaw Village, }  
May 15th, 1845. }

A ride of one hundred miles from Independence has brought me into the midst of a scene the most grateful and animating my eyes ever hailed! In the centre of a beautiful prairie, which the wild taste of the Kaw Indians have selected for their permanent village, is the rendezvous of the Oregon Emigrants, assembled here to complete their final organization. One hundred and four wagons arranged in an oval ring and linked together with ox chains, form at once an immense corral to enclose the stock and an impregnable fortress to protect them. One hundred more wagons encamped in groups at small distances completes the troop here assembled, which dotting the plain with their snow white covers, resounding with a busy multitude plying to and fro in business of preparation, or herding the cloud of stock engaged in devouring the luxuriant grass, combine to heighten in interest a scene full of animation, sunshine and excitement. The emigrants have been engaged during the day in framing and adopting a system of regulation for their general government, and in the election of officers. Dr. Walsh of Cooper co., Mo., has been chosen Captain; Stephen H. L. Meek, Pilot; an admirable code of regulations adopted; subordinate officers elected, and the whole body arranged into four companies intended to travel separately or in mass, as the exigencies of the route may suggest to be expedient.

From the census which I have succeeded in taking there were present:

Males,	421
Females,	138
Children—Boys,	240
Girls,	209
Total of children,	448
Cattle,	3261
Wagons,	233
Horses,	182

The whole form as nervous, intelligent, brave and determined a body as ever launched themselves upon the hazard of an untried and arduous enterprise, surrounded by known difficulties and freckled with unknown dangers. Ample equipped with provisions, arms, excellent vehicles, abundance of animals, experienced guides and true rifles, the sight of this train of moving houses, as breaking from camp and stretching onward one by one, forming a moving line of two miles in length, flanked by herds and horsemen, inspired in my breast the most stirring emotions.

This morning the warlike news from England reached the camp; at the announcement of which all declared that they were equally determined to settle and to conquer. Should they be called to rally around the Star Spangled Banner, and plant the national standard forever firmly on the sublime heights that overlook the Pacific, we shall know that truer hearts or better soldiers never primed a rifle or drew a deadlier aim.

We cannot too highly appreciate those who thus depart with such intentions, or too highly value the services they go to render to their country without remuneration. They go to plant a new people in a new and attractive country—to create new States—to give to us a new commercial empire—to open a new field to the growing energies and wants of our expanding Republic—to carry civilization round the world—to dissolve the spell that has estranged the Asiatic from the European portion of mankind—to propagate the knowledge of human rights to the timid, lively and intelligent people of Asia and Polynesia—to teach them sciences, navigation and commerce, &c.—to spread education and extend happiness—in short, to commence that last revolution over the world which will embrace and elevate all mankind by bringing all nations familiarly in contact, and making them rivals in the race of improvement. They go to confront and dislodge British invasion and stop British conquest, which vanquished in front upon the Atlantic, has gone round our flanks and round the world to crush and destroy us from behind—to counteract British spleen which has heated our enemies, soured our friends, concerted for us domestic strife and servile war, and intrigued to sow the seed of enmity against us in every foreign breast.

Intermingled with the rest we see several emigrants whose final destination is California, but who will pass by Oregon in their way, thus binding more closely the mutual connexion of those two countries.

Five companies of Dragoons (250 strong) will depart from Leavenworth on the 18th, under orders to proceed by the Oregon trail to the head of Sweetwater, (the eastern limit of Oregon) and returning thence by Laramie, to pass along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas, reaching home in about five months by the Santa Fe trail.

Of the exploring company of Captain Fremont we hear nothing, except that such a one will start about the first of June next, having for its object the exploration of the country between the head of the Arkansas and the Pacific coast along the 43d deg. of north latitude. The results of such an expedition will be of the highest value should they eventuate in the discovery of a direct route by that course on to the heads of the Sacramento and Wallamette rivers.

Simultaneously with the departure of this body of emigrants, of whom we are now taking leave, other bodies have already commenced their journey from St. Joseph, Savannah and Council Bluffs. These, of whose numbers we have no positive information, by report, equal the emigration by the route of Independence.

In the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Macon, Adair, Shelby and Randolph, Col. Kinchelov, of Shelby, and Dr. Head, of Randolph, are the democratic candidates for the Convention.

## ITEMS.

**DEPRIVITY IN HIGH LIFE.**—Daniel Tatem was held to bail for trial, in Philadelphia on the 9th, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on an orphan girl. The defendant is a wealthy man, and the case has excited considerable attention.

The city of Boston has recently been visited by several fires, one of them destroying some thirty houses.

Drunkness, on the part of a female, (washerwoman) was the cause of the great fire in Pittsburg. What a temperance text!

**PLENTY.**—On the 24th ult., the wife of George Duffie, of Jefferson township, Ohio, bore four living daughters! One of the girls has since died—the others when last heard from were doing well.

**IOWA.**—The official vote on the constitution has at last been ascertained. It stood for the constitution, 6,023—against it, 7,019; majority against it, 996.

**PEACE.**—The New York News says it has been announced that the London creditors of Illinois have loaned \$1,600,000 to the State for the prosecution of the canal. When it is remembered that one party to the loan (Mr. Baring) is a member of Sir Robert Peel's government, the loan being decided at this juncture, is very significant of peaceful intentions.

The Methodist Convention at Louisville adjourned sine die, on the 19th. On the last day of its session Bishops Soule and Andrew were requested to act as Bishops of the Church South, and committees were appointed to publish the history of the Southern organization, and to prepare a pastoral letter for the churches.

The New York Post says—"It is true, as we learn from undoubted authority, that the war clause has been inserted in the English policies of insurance. The rumor that 8000 men had been ordered to Canada appears to be without foundation, as is also the story that a British man-of-war had been sent to the mouth of the Columbia river."

A fire occurred in Alleghany City on the 17th, which destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000. Pittsburg and vicinity have been peculiarly unfortunate in the way of fires.

The Washington Union contradicts the rumor that Mr. Calhoun is to be sent special minister to England—

And the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald denies that Mr. Pickens declined the mission because of hostility on the part of Mr. Calhoun's friends to the administration.

The New York legislature has passed a bill to provide for the call of a convention to remodel the constitution of that State.

Myriads of Locusts have made their appearance in Louisiana.

The Rhode Island legislature has adjourned. The act of amnesty was referred to a committee of the Senate, by a vote of 18 to 14; and in the House a resolution, to appoint a committee to report a bill for the relief of Dorr, was laid on the table, by a vote of 39 to 28. An act was passed liberating Bosworth and Heath, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance, which they did on the 10th, and were released.

**SNOW.**—There was a slight fall of snow at Boston, on the 8th. At Bangor, Maine, the storm was severe, and the snow several inches deep.

There are fears of a failure in the wheat and tobacco crops in parts of Virginia.

The South Missourian states that Joseph M'Land, of Cape Girardeau county, had committed suicide. He was without family, and no cause was known for the act.

The Washington Union announces the death of R. M. Whitney, in the 57th year of his age.

**DEPRESSING SUICIDE.**—A young girl named Ann Mason, committed suicide at Pittsburg on the 15th, at a house of bad repute. She had been robbed of \$150, and thus destitute, and finding herself in a house of ill fame, she concluded death was preferable to prostitution and poverty, and poisoned herself.

**RIGHTFUL JUDGMENT.**—At New York on the 10th inst., two young soaplocks named James Matthews and Marcus Snow, were tried and found guilty of an attempt to outrage an innocent girl named Harriet Forbes. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. She had gone to New York to seek employment, and was decoyed into a house of bad repute, where the attempt was made, when some officers hearing her screams, rescued her, and arrested the prisoners.

Late accounts from the Hermitage represent Gen. Jackson as being very low, and gradually sinking.

The Missouri is in good navigable order and rising.

## From the Union.

### THE TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The "Philadelphia Inquirer" remarks that the tone of the press with regard to Oregon, Texas, and this country, is less violent than we had reason to expect, considering the recent declarations of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel. There are, however, exceptions to this remark. We give an article upon the subject from the Dublin Freeman's Journal:

"The receding of England from the position she had taken about Texas is deeply significant, and history may hereafter use it to mark the point at which the flood of her fortune began to ebb. America is no ordinary power. Her greatest strength can be put forth upon England's own ocean domain. A quarter of a century ago, when England was supposed capable of annihilating the little marine of America by a single stroke of her flag—and the relative dimensions of the navies justified the supposition—the younger nation seized the knife between her teeth, dashed to meet her enemy on her enemy's own element, and many a spouting vein of the monster of the seas crimsoned the deep on which they struggled."

"America is better grown now. Her commercial navy covers every sea, and in its qualities leaves all rivalry far behind. Great as have been her advances in population and in wealth, her progress in commerce has outstripped even these. The maritime strength of nations is no longer measured by counting their ships of war, but by sounding the depths of that source whence the military marine is to be supplied—their commercial navies. England is mightier at sea than France, not because that for every 100 tons of Louis Philippe's royal navy, Victoria's navy numbers 120—or whatever else may be the proportion of the excess—but because the commercial tonnage of France being but 500,000, that of England amounts to 3,000,000. By the same standard the maritime strength of England and that of the United States may be compared, and they stand thus—England has 3,000,000—America has already 2,000,000! This is the relative position, not of countries whose distance has long made a fixed and stationary proportion, but of countries, the second placed of whom is gaining upon the first by strides almost incredible. Fifteen years, perhaps—twenty years certainly—will reverse their position in the race."

"England will not go to war with America on account of Texas, nor on account of Oregon; and scarcely on account of any thing else that the New World contains. "England will be especially cautious of going to war with America, or dashing herself against the compact constitution of her States, when she reflects that America is a country with whom foreign nations are anxious to become united, while she herself is a country from whose merciless gripe kindred nations struggle to be released."

"England! keep cool—don't go to war. Be content to show your abhorrence of slavery by robbing your people of two annual millions at home, to put them into the pockets of the ex-slave-drivers of the West Indies. Do not exhibit your philanthropy by dashing your brittle empire against the iron-clamped federation of America."

Thanks to the Freeman's Journal for the picture which it draws of our real strength, and our increasing resources. Let us preserve our glorious Union; augment our resources; strengthen our frontiers, both on the sea board and on the West; enlarge our steam power on a scale somewhat suitable to the augmentation of the maritime nations of Europe, and we may defy a world in arms.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.**—The election in Virginia, brings up the number of members chosen for the next Congress to 163, of whom 58 are whigs, 99 Locos, and 6 Native American. There are 58 more members to be elected, in Maryland, North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, and a vacancy to be filled in each of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

**FLORIDA.**—A whig convention assembled at Tallahassee, and nominated Gen. Richard Call for Governor, and Benjamin Butman for Representative to Congress. The proceedings of the Convention were conducted with much harmony, and the nominations unanimously concurred in. Both gentlemen have accepted the nomination.

**TAKING THE MONEY.**—The N. Y. Legislature have resolved to accept that State's quota of the land fund, viz: \$84,000. The bill for the acceptance now only needs the approving signature of Gov. Wright.

**NOW FOR IT.**—It will be seen by the following that President Polk certainly will not be a candidate for re-election. This being settled, now for "bargain and intrigue," for the succession. The official organ, the Union, says:

"The President has already declared more than once that he himself will not be a candidate for a second term of office. He has authorized us to declare it again in the prospectus which we have submitted to the nation as the creed of our faith and the guide of our own course. He goes in for one term only, to serve his country to the best of his ability, and anxious to testify his gratitude to the people who have honored him by their confidence by devoting himself to their service, and not his own continuance in office. He does not, therefore, design to shape his administration to assist any aspirant, or make his appointments to promote his own re-election; but to carry out faithfully the powers which the people have placed in his hands."

**DECIDEDLY RICH!**—The Democrat thinks the Pilot and Times have entered into an arrangement to put it down! This reminds us of the fable of the toad trying to swell itself to the dimensions of the ox.—Does the Democrat know what befel the toad!

## From the Louisville Courier of the 10th.

### Trials of Hemp—Kentucky Victorious.

In the Courier of yesterday morning, we stated that we had seen at the store of Messrs. James Anderson & Co., the office of the Kentucky Hemp Agency, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Saunders, a number of specimens of American and Russian hemp and cordage, manufactured for them; and also a machine for testing the strength of the cordage. Yesterday, experiments were made upon this machine, the interesting results of which we give below, from Mr. Saunders, the agent. It will be seen from the record that the American hemp not only does not suffer by a comparison with the Russian hemp, but that in the tests of the larger cordage, it sustained a much greater weight than the Russian hemp. These facts are of deep interest to western hemp culturists and to the entire country. They show conclusively that as good an article (if not better) of water-rotted hemp can be furnished by the farmers of the valley of the Mississippi, as can be obtained from Russia, from whence our government heretofore has obtained all their naval supplies of hemp. Mr. Saunders promises further experiments, the results of which will be given.

We understand that the mode of curing hemp by the Messrs. Anderson, is peculiar. It is neither steamed nor water-rotted, but broken from the stack. The samples of their hemp we saw, cured by their process, were very superior in appearance to the Russia water-rotted, and, we believe, much stronger.

### HEMP AGENCY FOR KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, May 10, 1845.

Commodore Morris, head of the Bureau of Construction and Equipment, caused to be sent to this agency a very perfect apparatus, for the purpose of testing the quality of hemp; also a box containing Riga Rein hemp, and a box containing American water-rotted hemp, as samples for examination and comparison. The apparatus and samples of hemp were sent from the Boston Navy Yard, and arrived here in October last. The object of the department is to give information to the growers and dealers of hemp. By these samples and tests, bidders for the supply of the Navy can with more certainty submit their proposals.

I caused four parcels of hemp to be accurately weighed, of twenty-five pounds each, and delivered to Mr. Till, a rope maker of this place, (who learned his trade in Boston) with directions to make up each parcel separate, into 1 3-4 inch rope, and into yarns.

No. 1. Twenty-five pounds American water-rotted hemp sent from the Navy Yard, Boston.

No. 2. Twenty-five pounds Riga Rein hemp, sent from the Navy Yard, Boston.

No. 3.—25 lbs. cured and prepared by Mr. James Anderson, of this place, intended for naval purposes.

No. 4.—25 lbs. of a good lot of Kentucky dew-rotted hemp.

The waste and tow returned by Mr. Till from No. 1, was 11 lbs; from No. 2, 6 1-2 lbs; from No. 3, 6 lbs; from No. 4, 10 lbs.

A piece of bolt rope, intended for 1 3-4 inch, made of yarns running 26, was put to the test.

No. 1 broke or parted at 2705 lbs.

Same of No. 2 2505 "

Same of No. 3 2940 "

of No. 4 of 1 6-10 in. 2415 "

Three thread spun yarn of No. 1 broke of 400 lbs; of No. 2 at 355 lbs; of No. 3 (hard twisted) of 362 lbs; of No. 4 at 450 lbs.

Marline, 2 thread, No. 1 broke at 132 lbs; No. 2 broke at 135 lbs; No. 3 (hard twisted) at 112 lbs; No. 5 at 155 lbs.

One thread yarns running twenty-six, No. 1 broke at 222 lbs; No. 2, one thread spun yarn running 26, broke at 108 lbs;

No. 3, same, at 140 lbs; No. 4, same, at 190 lbs.

Further trials and tests may give different results. They will be made and published.

LEWIS SANDERS,

Hemp Agent.

**THE GREAT RACE** between Fashion and Peytona, for \$20,000, which has been for some time exciting so much attention in sporting circles, came off over Long Island course on the 13th inst. It was a four mile race and was won by Peytona, in the following time. First heat, 7 39 3-4—Second heat, 7 45 1-2.

**FROM THE MOUNTAINS.**

The Steamboat Frolic, which we reported in our last, on the authority of the St. Joseph Gazette, to be high and dry for the season, passed down the river on Monday. She is the Fur Company's boat which went from St. Louis last July, and wintered at Fort Union, on the Yellow Stone, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, some ten days journey from Taos. The Frolic started down on the 11th inst. with a three feet rise of water, but had to deposit her load, 1000 bales of Buffalo robes, at Fort George. Fifteen or twenty Mackinaw boats are behind to bring it down. One of the company, a German by the name of Wolff, was killed by the Sioux. The traders report the winter the mildest ever known—they went all the winter in their shirt sleeves—the snow was only three inches deep and lasted only fifteen days. Game is becoming scarce, and competition plenty.

**Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Glasgow, 29th inst.**

"The River is within a foot of the highest rise this Spring and rising at the rate of 18 inches per 24 hours."

**The last Democrat** has not a word to say on the subject of the State debt—

which horn of the dilemma does it take, "knave" or "fool"? It looks the latter.

## LOCOFOCO LEGISLATION.

For the last twenty-five years the self styled democratic party have had undiminished sway in the State of Missouri. In all this time no other demand has been made upon the State Treasury except for the ordinary expenses of Government. Not like other States, she has not engaged in any measure having for its object the advancement of her people. She has not engaged in a single work of internal improvement, or any measure of expense, for the development of the resources of the State, or to improve the intercommunication of her citizens, by improving her highways and the opening of facilities for carrying off the produce of the country. And during all this time the people of Missouri have been paying a heavy tax, quite as high as the people of many of the States, and considerable higher than is paid by the people of other States. These are indisputable facts. Well, notwithstanding all this, the State of Missouri is now so largely involved in debt that she is required to pay the enormous sum of SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS interest annually; and every year several thousands of dollars is added to the debt. Let the tax-payers, who have to pay this interest, think of this: The people of Missouri, owing to the beauties of locofoco legislation, are yearly taxed, over and above the amount necessary for the ordinary expenses of the government, in the sum of \$75,000 to pay the interest on the State debt! And notwithstanding the high rate of Taxes, we were given to understand by the leaders of the dominant party in the last Legislature, that the Taxes would have to be raised on account of the large increase of the State debt. This debt has been contracted by the Locos, and the money squandered in the pay of Loco office-holders without benefiting the people in the least. How long will the people let a tyrannical set of dishonest demagogues and office seekers rule them with rods of iron, squander their hard earnings, merely for the purpose of keeping up party and party distinctions? And now at this time, some of those very scamps who have been instrumental in loading this heavy debt upon the people, are endeavoring to create the impression in the public mind that it would be dangerous if Whig influence should be felt in the Convention to revise the Constitution! After having tyrannized over the people for years, squandering the public money in the pay of brawling politicians, and in sustaining the party, they now come hypocritically before the people and tell them to beware of Whig influence in the Convention! Every attempt to revive party spirit and sow discord among the people, in the selection of delegates to the convention, should be denounced by every one who has the good of their country at heart. And every candidate who has nothing to recommend him to the favor of the people, other than party considerations, is totally unworthy to occupy a seat in that body.—*Paris Mercury.*

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The cries of the office seekers in this State have been favorably heard at the "place where lies the power," and the following is the result—so far:

Frederick R. Conway, Surveyor of Public Lands in Illinois and Missouri, vice Silas Reed, removed.

Arthur Shearer, Postmaster at Hannibal, vice Samuel Harrison, removed.

James M. Woods, Postmaster at Caledonia, Calloway county, vice Mr. Evans removed.

George A. Shortridge, Postmaster at Bloomington, Macon county.

John A. Quarles, Postmaster at Florida, Monroe county.

Robert A. McClellan, to be Postmaster at Williamsburg, Calloway county.

Loren Spencer, Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri, vice Frederick R. Conway, appointed Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois.

Wm. H. Roane, formerly a Representative as well as Senator in Congress, from the State of Virginia, died at his residence in Richmond county, on the 12th inst.

**TRAINING DAY.**—Yesterday being the last Friday in May, was witness to the usual ridiculous scenes for which that day is famous all over the State. Time was when these Militia Musters were at least amusing—but as civilization is advancing, they appear so excessively ridiculous as hardly to excite a feeling above disgust.

If the Legislature much longer close their eyes to this folly and their ears to the voice of public sentiment on the subject, we shall be tempted to preach up *reputation*—recommending every good citizen to repudiate the payment of a fine exacted from him by the State for refusing to make a fool of himself by turning out on these occasions.

The Presbyterian General Assembly decided May 20th, that "since Christ and his inspired Apostles did not make the holding of Slaves a bar to communion, we, as a court of Christ have no authority to do so; since they did not attempt to remove it from the church by legislation, we have no authority to legislate on the subject."

**VERY TRUE.**—Ephraim, of the Richmond Star, says that courting is done upon printing principles, there being a great deal of press-work about it. He might have added, too, that it required a frequent locking up of forms.

The New York Plebian and News have been united.

**NEW MACHINE.**—Thomas Miles, of Somerset, Ohio, has invented and patented a machine for stuffing horse-collars, by means of which, it is said, that one man can do the work of five men in the ordinary way, and do it better.